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Wext November.

It must be plain to the majority of observing voters that if an election were to occur in New York city next fall any candidate put up by Tammany Hall would be hopelessly beaten, as he would deserve to

The quality of the organization as it is aubiect to Mr. RICHARD CROKER and as he has directed the application of its public powers is too imperatively suitable for condemnation for it to obtain approval at a municipal election.

There would be no conflict with any advanced platform of home rule if the Albany Legislature should pass a law providing for the election of another Mayor in New York city next fall.

Capt. Mahan Points Out an Error.

In the latest of the contributions of Cant. ALPRED T. MAHAN to McClure's Magazine there is an interesting comment upon what he regards as an error in strategy in our war with Spain. It may be remembered that on the 11th of May, while Admiral Sampson's armorelads were approaching San Juan. CERVERA'S squadron arrived off the south end of Martinique; and that the next morning Sampson bombarded the Porto Rican capital, while a few hours later Cenvera started for Curaçon.

Capt. MAHAN says that we must now acknowledge not only that the movement to San Juan was unfortunate, but "should have been seen beforehand to be a mistake." The Spanish division, after crossing the Atlantic, would have to coal, and the four principal ports for coaling were Havana, Clenfuegos, Santiago and San Juan de Porto Rico. The first two had properly been made our centre of operations, and it was most important to keep them closed against the enemy. Nevertheless, influenced by a calculation of the chances that he would go to San Juan, where he would have more time than at Santiago for coaling and getting away in safety, we uncovered both those main points, and, had he been more efficient than he was, "he could have reached one or the other before we regained the centre."

This, says Capt. MAHAN, was an instance of a departure from the rule that condemns from the centre of operations, unless the enemy compels them. We ought to have been content with watching San Juan by scouts, and their news of CERVERA'S Approach, without having been previously seen elsewhere, could have reached our Havana division in season for it to hurry forward and hold him in check there. Even had he got away to Santiago, that would have been "San Juan over again." and still nearer our centre. Fortunately, the sluggishness of the Spanish squadron did not allow it to profit by our mistakes to outwit us, while it never had any chance of beating us.

There is a charm of frankness in the remark of the essavist who was a member of the Strategy Board which planned the movement to San Juan, in that he himself shared in this mistake. The distinguished expert plainly takes Capt. MAHAN to task when he detects that officer in breaking a law of strategy, with the same impartial judgment that he applies to others.

The Case of Col. Picquart.

It may be remembered that, during the investigation of the Dreyfus affair by the eriminal section of the Court of Cassation, that tribunal ordered a suspension of all proceedings, both civil and military, against amine the dossiers, or papers, and decide which of the conflicting jurisdictions was legally seized of the Picquart case. On the 3d of this month it arrived at the debleu, or postal card, Picouarr must be tried before a civil court. In reluctant and tardy obedience to this order, the accused was, on Monday of this week, transferred from a military to a civil prison. This is a victory for justice and a grievous blow to the antirevisionists, by whom PICQUART is hated even more bitterly than DREYFUS himself.

It was when he was the head of the intelligence bureau of the War Department, in the spring of 1896, that Col. Picquarr became convinced that Major ESTERHAZY was the author of the so-called bordereau which had been imputed to DREYPUS. His discovery did not please his compromised superiors in the War Office, who endeavored to get rid of him by sending him on a dangerous mission in Tunis. Subsequently, he was brought before a court-martial, on the charge of having communicated to his counsel, M. LEBLOIS, the contents of a petit bleu addressed to ESTERHAZY by the German military attaché, and the outcome of the trial was that he was turned out of the army. His enemies then sought to have him punished as a common malefactor for the same offence, and, with this view, commenced criminal proceedings against him

in the Correctional Court. While he was in a civil prison, awaiting trial on this charge, Col. Picquant applied to the Minister of Justice in the Brisson Cabinet, requesting permission to give certain information at his disposal. Being relieved from the obligation of official secrecy, he Library had endeavored to make this one declared in a letter, which has since been apartment, noble in its dimensions and laid publicly before the Court of Cassation. that four documents had been secretly communicated to the Dreyfus court-martial; that he had, subsequently, inspected these, and found that not one of them incrimi- tive purposes and of every color in the sumeto take part in solving it. Butthe Cunated DREYPUS. He added that no one could have supposed they did, but for the misleading comments of Col. DU PATY DE CLAM. Among these documents was the paper of which Col. HENRY confessed him- art of our period, it hands down to posterself the forger. In concluding his letter, Picquart requested the Minister of Justice | its successors, a frantic jumble of form and to obtain confirmation of his declaration by reference to Gen. MERCIER, Gen. DE Bois-DEFFRE, Gen. GONSE, Col. DU PATY DECLAM and others. We may here mention that every one of these officers was required to | rate specifications of the mischief wrought | from its disorder and distress. Those acts, give testimony before the criminal section of the Court of Cassation, but the outcome

of the examination as yet is unknown. offence to the General Staff, and when

the charge of communicating to his counsel official documents, he was snatched away to a military prison, there to be tried for the alleged forgery of the petit bleu before a court-martial, which might sit with closed doors and inflict a long term of imprisonment. The date of the new court-martial was fixed for Dec. 12, and for some time the War Office insisted upon holding it, although the Court of Cassation had not finished its investigation of the Dreyfus affair, which necessarily comprised the case of Picquart. Ultimately the General Staff submitted to the order of the Court of Cassation postponing the court-martial, and thereupon Picquarr petitioned the supreme civil tribunal to decide whether he should be tried on the forgery charge in the Correctional Court or before a courtmartial. This is the petition which was decided in his favor on March 3.

The charge of having forged the petibleu was not brought forward at Picquant's first court-martial. It was first mooted in the Esterhazy court-martial, the friends of ESTERHARY being unable to protect him in any other way. It is now alleged that the petit bleu has been tampered with in the War Office since Picquarr left it; that the name of ESTERHAZY, to whom it was addressed, has been scraped out and again written in, but in a different hand. That sort of fraud might have availed before a court-martial organized to convict, but it will be exposed, no doubt, in a trial before a civil tribunal. There is reason, indeed, to believe that the General Staff would never have started the theory that the petit bleu was forged, unless they had taken for granted that they could prevent an examination of the charge in a civil court.

If Col. Picquarr is tried promptly and is acquitted of forging the petit bleu, before the whole Court of Cassation shall arrive at a decision in the Drevfus case, that decision can hardly fall to be in favor of DREYrus. For, if that postal card, addressed to ESTERHAZY by the German military attaché. and acknowledging the reception of papers divulging the secrets of the French Army, is pronounced genuine, disinterested people will believe that the Dreyfus courtmartial convicted the wrong man.

The Chicago Platform in Michigan.

It appears that the copy of the Michigan Democratic platform we quoted the other day was inaccurate upon the subject of expansion. It said that "To advance the cause of civil and religious freedom our government should be established in the islands (the Philippines.) The platform, as vouched for by our esteemed contemporary, the Kalamazoo Daily Gazette, said, on the contrary, "Government should be established in these islands having for the fundamental principle the self-government of the people. But whether or no the Michigan Demo-

crats cling to BRYAN against expansion, they are with him against honest money. In 1896 the Michigan Democrats, under the lead of the Hon. Dox M. Dickinson. eccentric movements, or movements away | inclined to honest money. Gold Democrats who have preferred to think that their detachment from the Democracy would be only temporary, have maintained vigorwas a passing craze, and that the Democraev would return to its original principles before the election of 1900, if not at the first opportunity. But here in 1899 the Michigan Democratic State Convention has declared, to quote again from the Kalamazoo Guzette, its "unalterable devotion to the declaration of principles adopted by the Chicago Convention of 1806," and its "desire and purpose to secure at the earliest

> tion of the Federal Government." Compared to what it was in 1898 the opposition to the Chicago platform in the Democratic party is as nothing.

> possible moment the adoption and enforce-

ment of these principles in the administra-

The National Library.

of the Library of Congress principally attracts the attention and engages the interest of visitors to Washington.

Its exterior is worthy of the institution which it houses. The difficult problems presented by the proximity of the site to Col. PICQUART, in order that it might ex- the Capitol were mastered with skill and uncommonly good taste by the architects. The Library building is stately, individual and beautiful. It neither suffers by comparison in the near presence of its majestic cision that, on the charge of forging a netit | neighbor, nor detracts in the slightest degree from the dominating importance of the larger establishment. Perhaps the highest praise that can be awarded to the external scheme of the Library is to say that even its dome harmonizes and is an agreeable object, from near or from afar. in the same vista with the unrivalled dome of the Capitol.

What a pity that the same moderation, mesthetic sobriety, and refined professional judgment which have produced under very exacting conditions this remarkable result, did not likewise control and restrain the interior decoration of the Library! Money has been spent generously upon the ornamentation of the interior, and artistic ability of the first order has lent its aid to the adornment of the halls, galleries. and rooms. The details of decoration, considered separately, are for the most part beyond criticism, and are creditable to the genius of the distinguished American sculptors and limners who contributed them; but the general effect, in some of the most important quarters of the building, is that of crying, screaming, shricking overelaboration and confusion.

We wonder why so few competent critics have had the courage to tell the exact truth about the great hallway of the Lib rary of Congress, check full of things of beauty, and yet presenting an ensemble altogether vulgar. It is as if the mind responsible for the interior design of the possibilities, a museum of every style that has prevailed on earth since the days of the Egyptians, and a repository of every material employed for decorachromatic scale. Under such a load as has been piled on, the Library staggers; and disposition on the part of some of its meminstead of representing, as it should represent, the simplicity and unity of the best ity, as the Nineteenth Century's exhibit to color fit to make future generations of Americans weep for their ancestors.

You would have to go with a notebook and a camera in order to bring away accuhere by a too discursive ambition and a too lavish fancy. It is sufficient to say that the effect produced upon the beholder By this letter Col. Proquast gave fresh is akin to that which one might experience in entering a great hall in which

forty different tunes; and that, after inspecting with admiration the beauty of the details, you depart carrying a confused recollection of classic Greek columns supporting Byzantine arches, gold mosaics and white marble, Florentine balustrades springing from Pompelian floors, rococo crolls inclosing wheat-sheaf pllasters, Moresque reticulation over frescoed cherubs and angels, contrasts in color that make the nerves flutter-the Parthenon, St. Mark's at Venice, the Alhambra, the Gallery of Apollo, and the Corn Palace at Omaha, all condensed and combined into one sumptuous, gorgeous, stupefying, distracting whole.

This, of course, considering the character and permanence of the building, amounts to a national misfortune; but it is now probably irreparable.

Fortunately, there is nothing variegated or inconsistent in the character of the man whom President McKinker has put in charge of this important national institution, already the greatest library in the country and bound to secome in time the foremost in the world. Mr. HERBERT PUTNAM'S appointment has been recognized, everywhere that he is known, as one of the best that could be made. He is at the head, or very near the head, of his profession; a profession of recent development but of rapidly increasing importance. He is an unpretentious, straightforward, energetic, devoted practitioner of the art of creating and carrying on great libraries for the benefit of the public. He is a scholar and an administrator. up to the best modern ideas concerning library management, and with nothing rococo or Byzantine in his personal methods of going about his business.

Christianity and Jewish Rationalism.

It is notable that at the celebration of the eightieth birthday of the Jewish Rabbi Wise, at Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, a Methodist minister made a eulogistic speech and presented resolutions adopted manimously by the Methodist ministers of that town, extolling the career of Dr. Wise and celebrating his services to religion as "a promoter of a reformed Judaism, as a preacher and as a teacher."

A new synagogue, or "temple," is to be ledicated at Chicago to-morrow and Dr. Wise is expected to officiate on the occasion. On Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, the regular services will be held in the temple, with a sermon by a distinguished rabbi, but they are to be supplemented by an address of congratulation to the congregation from a Christian minister. On Sunday evening, also, the synagogue is to be opened for a "fellowship" meeting, in which, besides Jewish rabbis, Presbyterian, Methodist, Unitarian and Universalist ministers of Chicago will take part.

Now, Dr. Wise represents a school of Judaism which is further from Christianity than is the most extreme orthodox branch. Both, of course, deny the divinity of CHRIST, and both look on the origin of Christianity as having been in delusion and its doctrine as unphilosophic and irrational. The "reformed Judaism" of which Dr. Wise is an exponent goes much further. ously and volubly that the Chicago platform | It is distinctly rationalistic. It rejects even the belief of the orthodox Jews in the coming of a Messiah, and also the resurrection of the body, the last day of judgment, the evidence of miracles, and, of course, the authority of the New Testament: in all essential respects it is even further removed from the supernaturalism of Christianity and more distinctly in opposition to it than is the orthodox school of Judaism. Its growth has been stimulated by an intellectual spirit rather than by a sentiment of religious belief, and its tendency is toward the agnosticism now so strong in its hold on many of the most scholarly of the Jewish minde.

Accordingly, we can understand why Unitarian ministers of Chicago should join in celebrating its prosperity as manifested Next to the superb Capitol itself, archi- ple in that city. The phase of Judaism represented by that edifice is closely akin to structure in the world, the new building their own religious attitude. They both rest on pure rationalism. Both reject the divinity of Christ and the supernaturalism of Christianity generally, and really there is nothing in Unitarian doctrine to prevent even fusion with "reformed Juda-"Unitarianism," according to the definition of the Rev. Dr. CHADWICK, one of its foremost expounders, "is characterized not so much as being a system of thought as a way of thinking, and that may be called, whether for praise or blame, the rational way." At bottom is not "reformed Judalsm" very much the same thing? "The reformed Jews," says Dr. Wise himself, "are unitarian in theology" and "their hermeneutics is rational."

The distinction between orthodox Christianity and this rationalistic Judaism, therefore, is even more radical than that between it and the orthodox Jew who believes in a coming Messiah, in the supernaturalism of the prophecies, that, as says the confession of Maimonides, "all the law which at this day is found in our hands was delivered by God Himself to our master. Moses," and "that the dead shall be restored to life." It is true that the orthodox Jew rejects CHRIST as the Messiah, though not more decidedly than do Dr. WISE and his school, but the orthodox Jew has a supernatural faith, while the "reformed Jew has it not.

The appearance of Methodist and Presbyterian ministers at a celebration of the birthday of Dr. Wise and at the opening of a reformed Jewish temple at Chicago is less consistent, therefore, than if they should have joined in rejoicing over the erection of a new orthodox synagogue.

The Cuban Assembly.

If Gen. BROOKE has received from the President discretionary authority to dissolve the Cuban Assembly, that body has itself to blame for finding this rod held

over it. The problem of bringing order out of chaos in Cuba is most difficult and requires the utmost patience, forbearance, and willingness to sacrifice individual interests to the general good on the part of all who asban Assembly from the outset has shown a bers to antagonize the representatives of the President and a wholly unwarranted suspicion of his motives and of the purposes of our country.

Only with the greatest reluctance will our Government interfere with the Cuban Assembly, yet such a course might be justified by a continuance of acts that tend to baffle our efforts to redeem the island to judge from popular demonstrations in Havana, make the Assembly no longer an accurate representative of the people of Cuba, if it ever was such.

Some, at least, of its members seem to be he was about to be tried in a civil court on forty fine orchestras were playing guided by considerations of personal in-

terest for themselves and their followers. We offered to supply \$3,000,000, as a primary payment to the Cuban troops, although we were under no obligation to advance any money at all; but the Cuban Assembly wants \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,-000 guaranteed, while we believe it originally demanded a great deal more. Gen. GOMEZ makes 25,000 the maximum of those troops, and the Cuban Assembly reckoned them at 35,000, while one estimate, we think, put the payroll at 50,000, with an astonishing proportion of officers. The Cuban Assembly has also placed great obstacles in our path by stripping of authority both Gen. GOMEZ and Mr. GONZALES DE QUE-BADA, one the Commander-in-Chief of the patriot army and the other Cuba's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. What was the reason for deposing and diagracing these leaders in the struggle against Spain? That they had "conspired" with Commissione: PORTER for the acceptance of the \$3,000, 000 we furnish, and so are "traitors" to Cuba. An Assembly so ungrateful for what we have done are doing and will in snite of its folly, continue to do, to give Cuba peace, order and independence, surely could claim little consideration at our hands.

Gen. BROOKE, who looks at the matter as a soldier, and hence understands well that it is impossible to govern Cuba under a divided authority, or to admit that a divided authority exists, regards the Cuban Assembly as only a source of mischief. Mr. DE QUESADA, however, assures the Government that this body "does not represent the fudicious sentiment of the Cuban people or army," and the spontaneous demonstrations in behalf of GOMEZ, headed by Col. ACEA and others, confirm this judgment.

Until Cuba is turned over to the Cubans such an Assembly can have no status as a governing body. We must be supreme in the island while it is under our military control. The Assembly's wisest course would be to dissolve; at the very least, it should do nothing further to bring on the fate that now menaces it, for we shall go on with our plans to insure peace, prosperity and freedom to Cuba.

The District Attorney.

Mr. ASA BIRD GARDINER'S singular incapacity for the post of District Attorney is evident to the majority of his fellow citizens, and it is unnecessary for him to furnish, as he insists on doing, new proofs of it daily. His arrest of a doorkeeper who obeyed orders in refusing to permit him to enter the courtroom while Recorder Goff was charging the jury may be ascribed to that distorted sense of the fitness of things which made him leave a meeting of the Loyal Legion last fall because Mr. Roose VELT, then like himself a candidate for office, had come thither as a guest.

The arrest was only an incident of the curious tumefaction to which Mr. GAR-DINER is subject. The purpose to which all the powers of his majestic mind are devoted is to delay justice in the Courts of General Sessions as much as possible. Whether from laziness or incompetence or other reasons, it is the habit of the District Attorney and his assistants to refuse to move cases for trial in the order in which they stand on the calendar. The time of witnesses is thus wasted wantonly, and vexatious waiting and continuous uncertainty take the place of the prompt and orderly arrangement that should be observed in a court of justice.

Mr. ASA BIRD GARDINER seems to suppose that his convenience and good pleasure are the only matters to be considered in the trial of cases in the criminal courts. It is time for him to come down from his high horse and attend to his business. He may be irresponsible, but he is not irremovable.

The Department Stores Win Again.

In 1897 the Chicago City Council took trouble to pass, for the benefit of the butchers and the discomfiture of the dein the erection of a new and splendid tem- partment stores, an ordinance imposing a fine upon any person or corporation general merchandise business in the same building.

A test case was made under this ordinance. The proprietor of the Boston Store was fined in a justice court for selling provisions on the sixth floor of the building in which he dealt in general machandise. On appeal to the Superior Court the defendant was held not guilty of any violation of law. Notoriously the object of the ordinance was to help the butchers and injure the department stores, but of this the Court naturally refused to take notice. "This is not a question of municipal policy," says the opinion, "but a question of municipal power." The City Council had made a certain use of the public power. Was that use justified? The Court held that it was not, for "the Court knows no reason why the public safety, health, or morals, or even the velfare of the people is directly involved in the sale of meats in a store where either goods, jewelry or other articles mentioned in the ordinance are sold." The Council had used its power to regulate markets for the purpose of prohibiting certain markets from competing with certain other markets.

The use of the taxing power for the crushing of business rivals is become a familiar device. The Illinois Legislature has tried and is trying, to gratify the enemies of department stores by finding some measure of this kind that will hold water, and the City Council would have great pleasure in establishing large license fees for the different classes of goods in the department stores. Both the Republican and the Democratic parties of Chicago have in their municipal campaigns no mercy on those stores. But platforms and Legislatures and Councils seem to have a great deal of trouble in discovering a sound legal means of pushing the big fellows down.

Individual opinions, however, may be considered in issuing invitations to the next National Convention of the Democratic party.

A Proper Remonstrance from the Knickerbocker A. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a member of the Knickerbocker A. C. and an old reader of your paper I wish to ask your opin ion regarding the attitude of some (to me) misguided people toward our club as a result of the vile instructions of the yellow journals, not one of which has been proven or can be ever, in my opinion, but, to carry out their policy of sensationalism, have had no consideration for decency or justice in their foul attacks.

They have not mentioned any names, simply speaking of a "coterie" of members, although one member who, in educating and taking care of a boy, deserves only the highest praise, as that boy was without resources, still is sub-jected to criticism, and as a result of these attacks the name of the club in some quarters has suffered.

has suffered.
As we are as careful and strict in the qualifications necessary for election and the continuance of membership as any club in the city. I write to ask your opinion, as a just paper, if you consider that we, as a club, are open to criticism in this matter?

NEW YORK, March 15.

THE CONDITION OF GLASS BLOWERS. | THE SUNDAY TRAINS ON THE D., L. & W.

President Hayes Says Wages Are Lower While the Work Is Harder. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- For twenty years he wages of glass blowers in this country have decreased and the conditions of their life and labor have grown worse. These two important statements were made to-day by Dennis A Hayes, Freeident of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of America, before the Industrial Commission. Men now earn \$25 a week for a period of ten months, sometimes only seven or eight months, in a year, he said. Previous to twenty years ago they had better wages and worked a longer period. The life of a bottle blower twenty years ago was easier and he could work until 60 years of age. The work had become more irksome, and to-day the blowers did twice the work they did at the hope to work after he was 45 years old, at

previous peried, and now a blower could not hope to work after he was 45 years old, at which age his usefulness as a glass blower ceased.

There were to-day, he said, more advantages of society to be enjoyed by the blowers, but the character of their work and life prevented them from the enjoyment of these advantages. The introduction of machinery worked to the disadvantage of the glass blowers, as its use resulted in the discharge of a large proportion of the men. Another and, up to the present time, a more formidable cause of injury to workers at the trade, was the existence of non-union men, especially in New Jersey, where they labor for from 30 to 50 per cent, less than the members of the union receive, and in addition are compelled to live in company tenements and to take their pay in store orders. Some of these men, Mr. Hayes said, never see a dollar from one year's end to the other. The tenements, he said, were not fit for self-respecting men to live in. Of the 4,500 glass blowers in the United States, 3,200 belong to the association represented by the witness.

An encouraging and satisfactory feature of the trade, Mr. Hayes said, was found in the fact that the relations between members of the association and their employers were amicable. The time for strikes, he believed, was passing away, but under some conditions a strike would be instifiable. His association for five years. The number of idle men in this country caused them to believe that such action was necessary. The reduction in the hours of labor, Mr. Hayes said, was the only blessing he could think of for laboring men as a whole in America.

BROOKLYN'S HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Question of Separating the Boys and Girls Under Consideration.

A special committee of the School Board of the borough of Brooklyn has been appointed to consider and report on the proposition to transfer pupils in existing high schools in such a manner "as shall provide instruction or boys in buildings distinct and separate from those in which instruction is given to girls," and to make provision that high schools to be organized bereafter shall be for boys exclusively or girls exclusively. At present there clusively or girls exclusively. At present there are mixed classes in the Erasmus-High School and also in the Manual Training High School. There is likely to be a lively controversy when the report of the committee comes up in the board, there being a sharp division of opinion among the members on the question.

School Superintendent Ward said: "There is no doubt that, if schools enough are provided, it is much more desirable to have the boys and girls educated in separate schools."

The Vocation of the Christian Ministry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to nake two observations upon your editorial of Saturday concerning the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke. While the reasoning of it read plausibly and at first blush seemed convincing, yet in it the sec-ond thought discovered a distinct fallacy, and the argument if followed to the end would inevitably lead to the reductio ad absordum.

In the first place, then, your fallacy lay in this, that you took for granted the idea that no man can continue to be a Christian minister serving his God, who is not pastor of a church and engaged in active parish work. This is and engaged in active parish work. This is a mistake. It is too obvious to need further demonstration than the simple statement of it. In the second place, having started upon a false premise, your conclusion leaves you in an absurd position. If no minister can leave his church and continue firm in his Christian beliefs, how do you account for the thousands of clergymen throughout this country who have left their pastoral positions to become teachers or Presidents of colleges or to labor in perhaps still different fields? Have they all lost their faith? Does it mean that they all have gone astray? Have they all ceased to be Christians? Take three specific and well known cases, that of Dr. McCosh and those of the present President and Dean of this university. Do you, does any one, doubt their Christianity? If Dr. Van Dyke comes to Princeton the charge you have made will be the last to be preferred against him. made will be the last to be preferred against him. A PRINCETONIAN.

We made no charge against Dr. Van Dyke, for to say that a man has not a vocation for the Christian for him is not an accusation against him, else it would be an accusation against all men who have not such a vocation. As a President of a college, or ministry perhaps as effectually as in a parish distinetively. A professor of English literature, however, deals with a subject which is foreign to religion. The religious test cannot be applied to literature properly taught in a college as an art, fo religion has nothing to do with it in that sphere. Literature may rise, and does rise, to a high artistielevation, though it is distinctly irreligious. It is true that a professor of English literature may make use of his chair as a means of propagating religious faith, but Princeton does not want, and would not tolerate, that kind of professor. It wants a secular professor, and it wants Dr. Van Drke because it r. gards him as a man well instructed in literature and competent to criticise it in a purely secular spirit: not because he is a Christian minister, but rather i spite of his being a Christian minister. His desire to accept the appointment we spoke of, therefore an indication that he has not a distinct vocation for his holy calling, as have not the other Princeton professors who are engaged in purely secular to truction. If he and they had it they would all forego every pursuit of gain or honor or taste to devot themselves unreservedly to leading men into th way of salvation as the most important occupation in life.

Annoying Women in the Street.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I notice com-ments on the conduct of men who follow and annoy ladies. Is there no help for our women, who are dailpersecuted by these loafers? Only yesterday I heard a young woman tell her mother that a man followed her in Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth wenues, and worried her with his impertinent confuct until she was ready to cry. She couldn't ask for help, because she could not have her name mixed up with such an affair. It occurred to me that if the up with such an anair, it occurred to me that if the police detectives, who fool away so much time in citizens' dress after Tenderloin women, would, during the day, pursue the villains between Forty-second and Fourteenth streets who stare at and follow the virtuous wives and daughters who there passes the time in sh-sping, something good might be accomplished, and our women in the enu might feel that American men are deserving of the appellation gentlemen.

New Yorks, March 14. New York, March 14.

The Woman's Hotel. To the Epiron of The Sus-Sir : A friend has

asked me whether "I will wish to occupy an apart ment in the proposed new hotel for women." If there will be space enough to move about without knocking my elbows on the furniture, and if I may swing the proverbial cat therein and place my books in a dignified row above me, please allow me to beweak two rooms and a bath. I have lived in a parasol box so long that I would like to be able to disappear in a closet or turn a corner and leave another m in my wake. I would like to spread res and Penales shout me and trail a tea and down the room without having it fringed with the dust of ages. Ob, for that happy day when I shall not be obliged to enter a boarding-house from door to be assailed with assorted odors of cabbags and turnips and escaping gas!

The Forty-seventh.

To THE EDITION OF THE BUN-Sir: The splendid endition in which the Forty seventh Regiment returns is interesting in many respects. Here's an organization, like all the rest, without any special advantages, that is ordered from Fort Adams last fall, when over cats were needed, to Porto Itico. Without any fuse or comments it is ordered for garrison duty any fuse or comments it is ordered for garrison duty in a dozen towns. Exposed to the fifth of years, drenching rains and all the temptations incidental to the tropics, the resilient returns with a medical record surprising. Whether it was the windom of the officers or the discipline among the men remains to be known; perhaps it was a combination of both, and, incidentally, the War Department.

BROOKLYN, March 14.

Leaders Without Followers.

THOMAS L. STUBTEVANT.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Boston Globe of this city the anti-infperialists issue an ad dress and with a list of eigners. What list in the same space can gather more leaders that are without followers?

Bosros, March 14.

Great Change from the Day When Every Capt. Roberts of the British Army writes

Morris and Essex Car Had Its Bible. ORANGE, N. J., March 15 .- The announcement that the Morris and Essex Railroad is to run Sunday trains brings up some curious recolltions among the people living along the line. It is recalled that years ago each Morris and Essex car was provided with a Bible. The Bibles were inexpensively bound but clearly printed, and some of them became well thumbed. The Bibles were removed about ten years ago and were not replaced.

There has existed a notion that the charter

of the railroad prevented the running of Sun-

day trains, but such is not the case. There was a stipulation against them, however, in the deeds whereby rights of way were secured. Some of the farmers through whose lands the road desired to run were opposed to Sunday travel, though they wanted a railroad. So they gave the right of way free in considera-tion of there never being any Sunday trains run. It is declared, however, that this stipularun. It is declared, however, that this stipulation will not hold at the present time, because such restrictions are opposed to public right and convenience. A restriction which might have been a reasonable one in 1835 might be a most unreasonable one sixty-four years later. The Morris and Essex road at first ran only from Morristown to Newark but subsequent legislative enactments gave it the right to extend from Morristown west and from Newark to Hoboken. The rate for carrying passengers was fixed in the articles of incorporation at 6 cents a mile and the transportation of property cost 6 cents a mile per ton. In 1851 the Legislature gave the company certain privileges and stipulated that in return therefor the Governor, Chancellor, Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts and members of both houses of the Legislature should be carried free.

Originally the Legislature provided that the company should pay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent, when its not earnings amounted to 7 per cent, upon the cost of the road, but in 1865 the Legislature passed an act providing that the tax must be paid within one year from the time the act was passed. For years after that, however, the road neglected to pay its tax, though this was in lieu of all other taxation, and the matter was taken up by the late Leon Abbett when Governor, and finally the tax was collected.

The Sunday time table was announced totion will not hold at the present time, because

Collected.

The Sunday time table was announced today. There are eight trains each way through the Oranges, Washington, Dover, Morristown, Summit and South Orange being the terminals. There is a train each way on the Boonton branch, seven trains in each direction between New York and Monteinir and two trains in each direction over the Passaic and Delaware branch. The stations and telegraph offices will be kept open all day.

GEN. SHAFTER'S RETIREMENT.

He Will Have to Retire in August Next a

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- It has been decided by the military authorities that Major-Gen Shafter will be obliged to go on the retired list as a Brigadier-General when he reaches the age of 64 years. Gen. Shafter will be 64 in August next, and under the law he must retire from active service then. He is now a Major-General of Volunteers and a Brigadier-General of the regular army. There is no retired list for volunteer officers. Under the act for the reorganization of the army, Gen. Shafter will reorganization of the army, Gen. Shafter will be appointed a Major-General, but it is provided in the act that the additional Major-Generals appointed in proportion to the increase of the regular establishment shall receive volunteer and not regular commissions. The reorganization haw will remain in force for two years, unless sooner revised by Congress; but, as Congress will not meet until after the date of Shafter's compulsory retirement, no legislation can be secured to permit him to retire as a Major-General of the regular army. Other general officers whose war services will be recognized by reappointment under the reorganization law will retire also in the rank they occupy in the regular army before the time limit of the present establishment expires.

The usual effect of war, of course, is to reduce the mmerce of the nations engaged in it. This is, how ever, not always the case. China's external com-merce suffered very little during the year of her war with Japan, and 1808 was our greatest trade year,

Greece's war with Turkey in 1807 did not diminish her export trade, and in fact her exports in that year were \$1,500,000 larger than in 1896. The reason tor this was that Greece exports little but cur rants, and in the year of the war her current crop was unnenally large, and so was the demand for it.

The revolution of 1807 in Uruguay diminished the total foreign trade of that country by \$6,379,000 in the first six months as compared with the same period in 1856. This shrinkage was very large for so small a State. Business was so unsettled by the in ternal disturbances that the receipts of the Central Uruguay Railroad fell off \$356,000 for the year.

The total trade of Cuba with the United States. which was nearly \$166,000,000 in 1894, the year b fore the last insurrection began, dropped to \$47. 500,000 in 1896 and to \$26,000,000 in 1897. The crushing effect of the war between Spain and Cuba upon industries is filustrated by the iron mines near as a professor of a subject dealing directly with
Santiago. Just before the insurrection the Carnegie
religion, a man may serve the ends of the Christian
Steel Company ordered 2,000 tons of manganese ore from these mines. It received no ore but left the order open, and the first shipment, consisting of 950 tons, arrived at Philadelphia last month. When the order was given the plant was equipped with ma chinery for producing 200 tons of orea day, but nearly the entire equipment was destroyed and was replaced only after Spain was driven out

Our war with Spain seems to have had the effect to keep many transatlantic tourists at home. The total number of cabin passengers landing at the port of New York last year was 80,586, the lowest for many years, and only about half the total for 1891, the rgest year yet in the tourist business. In 1896 there was a partial crop failure in British

India and an outbreak of the plague in West India.

To these two calamities is clearly traceable a part of the subsequent demoralization of trade foreign business was in value last year 14.5 per cent. less than in 1895. The drought of 1895 in New South Wales reduced

e stock of sheep, which is the chief source of profit in the colony, from \$6,000,000 to 47,000,000, and a still more sovere drought in 1896 augmented the evil and impaired the purchasing power of the necple. The export of wool was \$53,885,000 in 1891. but it fell off \$10,000,000 in 1895.

Ex-Senator Ingalls Thinks It May Be Gorman From the St. Louis Republic. New York, March 12.- The issues of 1900 are no

yet formulated, nor are the candidates designated. The Chicago platform is archaic. Its hoary top is baid with dry antiquity. The free and unlimited coinage of silver is a Joe Miller. Free trade and tariff reform are embalmed. The war questions, sectionalism, the negro, have been canned.

McKinley, the most adroit politician of the ceniry, appears to be sure of renomination, but he is on the rim of a crater and an eruption may take place before Congress meets again. The Republicans have out thirteen majority in the next House, and among these are some insurgents. Party lines are confused Party ties set lightly. Party names will remain, but they have lost their power. A million Democrats voted for McKinley, A million Republicans votes or Bryan. To this detached, independent element Gorman would appeal powerfully. He is a logical and formidable possibility for the Presidential ion by the Democracy next year .- John J. INGALLS

Farmers' Alliance No More. From the St. Louis Republic.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-The death of J. Pount illman, who was Register of the Treasury under Cleveland's second Administration, recalls an interesting epoch in the recent politics of the country Tillman had never been especially prominent at was made its National Secretary. His previous affillations had been with the Tennessee Democracy, and in the campaign of 1892 he had a conference with Mr. Harrity of Pennsylvania which resulted in a mutual understanding, whereby Tillman agreed to perform certain services for the Democratic ticket. Cleveland was elected, and Mr. Harrity got him the place of Register.

The incident is not especially interesting except as a reminder of bow that once powerful organiz tion, the Farmers' Alliance, has ceased to be a factor in national politics. After flourishing like a green bay tree for a brief while the Alliance got on the down grade, and its descent was like a toboggan on a mountain alope.

A Chance to Marry Yum Yum. From the Kanazawa Shimbun,

Hosuifoshi seeks a husband. She describes hersel hair, flowery face, willow-like waist and crescent

rebrows.' I have enough property to walk through ife hand in hand, gazing at flowers in the day and the moon at night. If there is a gentleman who is join with him for life and share the pleasure of being buried in the same grave."

A STREAM OF EARTH.

It Is Said to Be Moving Down a Steep Valley in India at the Rate of 600 Feet a Year,

Sir Martin Conway, the explorer of the Himalayas, of a curious phenomenon he has see among the mountains of the extreme north western part of India, not far from the upper Indus. There is a very narrow valley or lah among these mountains, the head of which about 12,000 feet and the foot about 5,000 feet above sea level. The earth the floor of this nullah is moving down toward the foot of the valley at the rate of about 600 feet a year. This estimate of the rate of movement is made from the position of trees that are growing on the surface and every year are nearer the foot of the valley. The surface of the moving mass fill the bottom of the nullah, and is about that wide. As far as he is able to ascertain thes wide. As far as he is able to ascertain there is no lee or snow above or within the moving mass. The surface is undulating and loogs like a moraline-covered glasier, except that grass is growing upon it. The neighboring villagers have made a few cultivation terraces upon the moving mass. In depressions on both sides of it streams flow between the mass and the hillsides.

The natives say there is nothing new about the phenomenon, that the mass is always in very gradual motion, and though they till a part of the surface they have given up attemnts to build houses on it because they always tumble down.

Though this information is made public without comment by so high an authority as

tumble down.

Though this information is made public without comment by so high an authority as Sir Martin Conway, the editor of Nature, at which it appears, seems inclined to regard it as a fish story and disclaims responsibility for it. If the information is correct it would seem that the slope of the tock underlying the alluvial mass is sufficiently steep to overcome the friction to a considerable extent termitting a slow movement of the earth down the valley, as glaciers move to lower levels.

This phenomenon appears to be midway between the landslides that are frequent in mountain regions when the lower part of the earth mass becomes saturated with water, making the rock slope on which it rests slippers, and the very thick, black mud avalanches that Sir Martin Conway and other explorers have described as rushing down the steep nullahs in the Himalayas at the rate of several miles an hour.

YALE ALUMNI ON THE PRESIDENCY. Graduates Want a Well-Known Yale Man and One Who Is Young.

New Haven, March 15 .- A canvass of Vale alumni in all the chief cities of the country has been completed by the Yale Atumni Weekly or What special qualities do the sons of Yale ask for in their next President ?"

This is the main answer: First, that his repu This is the main answer: First, that his reputation shall be a national one; second, that he be a Yale man; third, that he be a young man. Interviews from gradinates representing every part of the country are published, and, while no candidate is named, in every case there is an expressed demand that no tomporary President be chosen, but that the choice of the corporation when made, shall be a person who shall hold the Presidency for many years.

After-Divorce Amenities Frustrated, From the Ballimore Sun.

From the Balkimere Sun.

Rockville, Md., March 14.—At the clerk's office of the Circuit Court in Rockville to-day Joseph A. Kearnes made application for license to marry Susan Lavinia Costello, divorced a vinculo matrimonii from Stonewall J. Gray.

While the clerk was filling the license Rearnes was called out of the office by Gray, the former husband, and was asked whether or not he would be allowed to attend the marriage, which was to come off to-day. Kearnes refused permission. Gray then made the same appeal to his former wife, who also rejused him. Gray then went into the office and told them both he was sorry they would not allow him to attend the ceremony, as he was paring to be married himself next Thursday, and was in hopes that they would attend his wedding.

Sunday School Without Religion.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

MILWAUREE, March 12.—The State Association of Turners, in session to-day, decided to organize Sanday schools in the Wisconsin societies for the purpose of giving moral instruction, such teaching to be entirely under the auspices of the Turners and not to be on the lines of any religious sect. This is regarded as a remarkable step on the part of the Turners, who are free thinkers. The lessons will not be from the Bible, but will inculoate morality and obedience to natural laws and the laws of the land.

Has Real Estate to Burn.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, From the St. Paul Pioner Press,
MILLER, S. D., March 12.—John Wilson, north
of here, has solved the problem of cheap fuel
for himself and neighbors. He hauls soil from
the creek bottom and dumps it into his cattle
corral during the summer, and after it has been
thoroughly tramped and becomes dry it is
equal to the peat of the old countries and better than much of the cheap coal here. He sells
a great deal of it.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Paris actresses are now being photographed as swathed mummies in their cases. Vesuvina was covered by a heavy snowfall recent-

tans watched the unusual spectacle of three streams of redhot lava working their way through the white The Countess of Orkney was recently burt by being thrown from her horse while hunting. The Countess was better known before her marriage as

onnie Gilchrist of the Gayety, the model for Whistler's "Golden Girl." Signor Marconi reports that he has succeeded in Bournemouth, a distance of fifteen miles, at the rate of fifteen words a minute. He sent a thousand words

a day, and the messages were easily read. Aix-la-Chapelle has a target shooting club, the Karlsechützengilde, which will celebrate the 1100th anniversary of its foundation. The tradition is that it was catablished by Louis the Pious, Charlemagne's son, in 799, for the defence of the Church.

St. Lothstre, in the Jura Mountains, has erected monument to Charles Marc Sauria, the country doctor who in 1831 invented the Incifer match, but was too poor to patent his invention. There are tustrian and Hungarian claimants to the priority the invention.

Liechtenstein, a free and independent German State, is celebrating the 200th anniversary of its ex-istence. It is still at war with Prussia, as it joined Austria in 1866 and was forgotten in drawing up the treaty of peace. Its contingent to the German Army was seventy-nine men.

Berlin has struck a blow at the German's right to amuse himself as he pleases. All cafe chantants are to be closed at 11 o'chook; the audiences will then be turned out, no excuses as to beer drinking being accepted. Plain clothes detectives will watch the per-formances and stop them if they are too lively.

Prussia's Minister of the Interior has put his foot down and forbidden the Berlin City Council to ant up a memorial gateway at the cemetery where are buried the persons who fell in the Berlin street rice in 1848. The reason given is that the monument may be looked upon as a glorification of revolu-

M. Charles Truinet, who under the name of Nuitter wrote many opera librettos and plays, died recently in Paris, where he held the place of archivist of the Opera, at the age of 71 years. He was the author of the comedictta "A Cup of Tea," which in French, English and German has probably done more service in private theatricals than any other He was one of the first French adapters of Wagner's

High prices were obtained for relics and letters of Bir Walter Scott at a recent sale in L ndon of his grandnephew's effects. A lot of eighty-three letters. addressed to his brother and his brother's wife brought \$1.525. A five page letter to his brother referring to his baroneter brought \$85. A silver taper stand, bought by Sir Walter for his neither with his first fee of \$25 as an advocate, fetched \$360, and his seh walking stick \$205. The first edition of the first series of "Tales of My Landlord" ling's "Departmental Ditties," first edition with the original wrapper, brought \$7st; John Rushin's Poems," 1850, privately printed, \$110, and Words worth's "Thems," 1815, \$61.

Russian students at all the St. Petersburg higher educational institutions have refused to attend their classes owing to malfreatment by the police on the streets and to the invasion of the university ground by the police. The university, the Government Engineering, Mining and Forestry schools, the Technological Institute, and the Military Academy of Medicine are closed, while the strike has ex-tended to the universities at Moscow, Kiew and "I am a beautiful woman, 'with cloud-like | Kharkow and to the Cronstait institutions. There is nothing political in the movement, the prime cause of which is the arbitrary conduct of the new Minister of Public Instruction, M. Bogolepoff, Many students at St. Petersburg have been ordered to leave the city at once and return to their homes, and several professors threaten to resign in conse-